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### SCENES OF HORROR,

The Details of the Loss of the Australian Steamship "London"—Heartrending Incidents of Exercism and Suffering-Two Hundred Doomed Beings Waiting Death-Last Hours of th. V. Brook , Actor-Noble Conduct of the Capand .- H. Refuses to have dimmelf and Go a Bown With the Ship-The Passengers Shooting Themselves to Avoid Prowning-Marvellous to-cape of the Survivors, Etc

The wreck of the Australian emigrant ship London, with the loss of over two hundred lives, has already been recorded. The English papers received by the Africa furnish details of the catastrophe, which excel is horror and interest anything of the kind that has occurred in Europe since the loss of the Royal Charter.

REROISM OF THE CAPTAIN. It was not till 4 A. M. on Wednesday, the 10th inst., that Capta n Martin resolved to put back to Plymouth, the London being them some two hundred miles southwest of Land's End. But it seems to have been already too late. At naif-past 10 on Wednesday night a tremendous sea seept-the ship, broke into the engine room and put out the fires. This was the night on which the thirty ve sels were wrecked at once in Torbay. All the passengers of the London worked at the pumps, while the gale worked at the pumps, while the gale became a hurricane, and the snip was losing all control. At length, at 10 A. M. on Thursday, Captain Mart'n called his passengers to-gether, and told them that they must prepare for the worst. The ship had already sunk as low as her mainchains. One boat was lowered and it stantly swamped, but the five men in her Gragged on board the ship. No attempt was used to launch the other boats; but the passengers gathered into the chief cabin, and naving been calmly assured by Captain Martin that there was no hope left, they quietly joined with the elergyman in prayer. There was no wild and selush terror, no scienciar, no rushing to the bosts; there was the agony of sudden partings and of everlasting separations of parent and the example of Captain Martin before them, all these dying men and women were composed, and all resigned, while the children wondered and asked why their fathers and mothers looked so sad. Captain Martin remained at his station on the poop, once or twice only going forward, and once or twice into the saloon to join in the devotions of the passengers. At two P. M. the few men who were destined to survive to bring the sad story home-sixteen of the crew and three of the passengers-determined to trust themselves to the chances of the sea, lowered away the pinnace, and launched her sea, lowered away the pmnace, and launched her clear of the ship. These men called to the Captain to come with them, but this brave and stendast English seamen declined, saying, "No, I will go down with the passengers; but I wish you God speed, and sale to land." The boat then pulled away, and five minutes after the London, with two hundred and seventy souls on board, went down, and all was over. It seems that after the pinnace came away an ineffectual attempt was made to get the other boats out, but it was

DEMEANOR OF THE PASSENGERS.

The agony of suspense had been so long maintained that on the day the London foundered the passengers were perfectly quiet and unexcited, and a surprising degree of resignation was exhibited throughout. Miss Marks, of Old Kent road, London, was at first almost frantic; yet when the boat left she stood calmly on deck bareheaded, and waved an acieu to Mr. Wilson. Mr. Grant, one of the officers, was lively throughout, and encouraged many to toll at the pumps -a work rendered by the wind highly dangerous and difficult. Miss Brooker, from Piwlico, was heard to say, as she wrung her hands, "Well, I have done all that I could, and can do no more. She then became outwardly calm. On Tuesday night, after the passengers had been alarmed by the shipping of water, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Wood (who had with her her husband and five children), Miss Brooker and Miss Marks read the Bible by turns in the second cabin. It was on that night that after the sea had poured down the hatch the Captain said, "Boys, you may say your prayers," At 12 o'clock on the following night Mr. Draper held a prayer meeting in the saloon. An extra ordinary fact deserves to be recorded. A poor old couple who had three children with them had tried in vain three times to go upon their voyage. First in a vessel unknown, and which was wrecked; next in the Duncan Dunbar, which was also recently wrecked, and lastly Gardner, the steward, saw the poor wife washed over board from the London, to leeward, her husband following her presently beneath the billows. Among the passengers were two stout old people who had become tavorites on board, and who had been sent for by their only son. The poor creatures, on learning that they must drown took a small quantity of brandy and went below to die together in their cabin. Mr. Bevan, a wealthy coach proprietor, and his wife, of Mel-bourne, who had been enjoying a trip to Europe; Lemon, ironmonger, Burke street, bourne: Mr. McLean, owner of extensive baths, opposite the Albion Hotel, Melbourne who had brought his son to be educated in Eng land, and Mr. Barnett, Russel street, Melbourne, were among those who perished.

BROOKE, THE TRAGEDIAN. Down into the waves with two hundred and sixty-nine others has sunk Gustavus V. Brooke the famed tragedian, who was bound for the country which had been the scene of a reverse of fortune to him, but previously of many brilliant successes. He will be well remembered as a tall man, of powerful build, and he is stated the rescued passengers to have exerted his strength to the utmost in helping to keep the afloat. The Dutch portion of the crew twenty-one in number, refused to work, and according to the English sailors who were saved, these men went to their berths and remained there, so that the passengers had to work at the pumps for many hours with the English seamen. Mr. G. V. Brooke exerted himself incessantly. Attired only red Crimean shirt and trousers, with no hat on and barefooted, he went back wards and forwards to the pumps until working at them was found to be useless, and when last seen, about four hours before the steamer went down, he leaning with grave composure upon one of the half doors at the companion. His chin was rest-ing upon both hands, and his arms were on top of the door, which he gently swaved to and fro, while he calmly watched the scene. One of the passengers who saw him has said, "He had worked wonderfully, and, in fact, more bravely than any man on board of that ship." To the steward, who made himself known, Mr. Brooke "If you succeed in saving yourself, give my farewell to the people of Melbourne.

THINKING OF HIS FATHUR. Next must be mentioned a circumstance, the publication of which may prove of great import ance. Mr. Munro states that a passenger name Eastwood, with whom he had been acquainted prior to the voyage, said to him:—"Well, Jack, I think we are going to go." The answer was:—"I think we are, Eastwood." The reply was:—"We cannot help it. There's only one thing I regret about it; of a draft for five hundred pounds on the Bank of Victoria, Ballarat, I only pounds on the Bank of Victoria, Bailarat, I only received twenty pounds, which I gave to the captain in the office of Money, Wigram & Co. I should have liked my poor father to have got the balance." The speaker was among those who perished; but, fortunately and singularly enough his enough, his communication was made to one o the three surviving passenges, and as the de-ceased Mr. Eastwood's father is known to live near Liverpool, the probability is that his son's

wish will be falou-d-a wish that was so fer-yent that Mr. Eastwood shed tears as ne expressed it.

STRUKING BY WIPE AND CHILDREN. One of the passengers in the boat-Mr. John Wilson, a native of Montrose-went down into the cabin and endeavored to persuade a irlend— Mr. John Hickman, from Ballarat, and brother to Mr. Hickman, solicitor of Southampton—to attempt to save his life by going into the boxt; but, after being entreated, he said, "No; I proteised my wife and children to stay by them, and I will do so." The water was then a con-siderable depth on the lee side of the saloon, ideed over the top of the berths; and he asked Mr Wilson to help him in removing his four children to the windward side, out of the water. This was done; and then he shook han is with Mr. Wilson, with "Good-by, Jack," and parted with his triend forever. When last seen Mr. Hickman was seen standing in a row with his wife and children. This occurred about an hour before the boat put off; but probably they had perished by that time, as the water had before then roured into the steamer through her cabin windows, and when the boat left the sea was flush with the top of the poop deck, and the corpses of drowned women and enildren were

fleating over the deck. ECOM FOR ANOTHER. When the men were all in the boat, one of the seamen cried, "There may still be room; fetch a lady." Mr. Wilson then sprang over a portion of the deck in search of a lady he knew, but not seeing her, and knowing that every instant was precious, he said to a young girt, "Will you go?" She did not refuse: therefore Mr. Wilson seized her and took her to the bulwarks; but when she looked over the rails and saw the distance which she must spring, she said in despair, "Oh, I cannot do that." There was no time for persuasion or parley, and Mr. Wilson was obliged to drop the girl and jump from the steamer to the boar, which he fell into safely. The ship was being washed over to the boat, towards which it larged heavily. which it lunged heavily.

THE CAPTAIN'S LAST ACT. The Captain, who was walking calmly up and down the poop, had refused to leave his ship, but just before the boat put off he had the consideration and presence of mind to give those in the boat their "course." He to'd them that it lay east northeast to Brest, which was correct. Before the boat could be got off it was in great danger of being sucked down with the ship, which was rapidly settling beneath the water The swirl of water round the stern that preceded the foundering had already begun to be excessive, and the boat was therefore hastily cut

A THOUSAND GUINEAS FOR A LIFE. At that moment those in the boat were pite-ously called upon by a lady about tweaty-tirse years of age, who, with a face which was, it was stated, livid with horror, shricked out an offer of "a thousand guineas if you'll take me in." But ing that solemn hour millions of money would have been accounted valueless, and to return must have resulted in destruction to all. One of the seamen has stated that when the boat was pushed off, and the Captain had wished those in her "God speed," the men resolved that no danger must be allowed to accrue to them from further crowding, and that some of them drew their knives with a determination of cutting off the hands of those who might leap from the ship and endeavor to cling to the boar's gunwales. It is also stated that long before tols, when it was first made known that the vessel must go down a passenger brought on deck a carpet-bag, and that on his doing so the Captain gave a short, melancholy laugh, and then smiled as one of the passengers expressed it, "at the preposterous idea of the man's thinking at such a time of his property."

THE LAST GLIMPSE OF THE DOOMED. Two passengers were seen with life-belts, but probably none were abve when they came to the surface. The spectacle was only to be seen, for in the din of the tempest no cry from the slaging multitude could be heard, and soon not a vestige was visible. As the ship sunk it was seen that all on deck were driven forward, not by water, but by a tremendous and overpowering rush of air from below, which, as it escaped through the deck as well as the hatches, impelled all on deck forward with violence, and their dreadful strug must have been soon ended. It was remarked that the third officer, who was named Argel, stood to the last at his post at the donkey engine, which was employed in working the numps, and that his hands were on the engine even as the vessel disappeared. THE PASSENGERS SHOOTING THEMSELVES TO AVOID

DROWNING.

Several revolvers were seen in the hands of passengers, who did not conceal their intention of shooting themselves when the last moment came, preserring to meet their death, when inevitable, by the bullet rather than by drowning. The steward, indeed, overheard an offer by the owner of a pistol, to a friend, that he would shoot him if he desired. The well-meant offer was at that time declined, and whether these intentions were carried into execution is not known; but no reports of firearms were heard as the steamer foundered.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SURVIVORS.

Leaving the sad circumstances connected with those who have perished, there is something to parrate concerning the adventures of the small remnant of the crew and passengers who were saved. A compass had been given them by the Captain, and under the directions of King, the men agreed that whatever might happen they would sit immovable except when pulling at the oars. They worked at each oar, and they ran before the sea. Every nerve was exerted to make the boat withstand the fearful tossing and the strain as she mounted the waves and becam surrounded by the surge. Before daylight, and as the moon rose, the men were overjoyed at descrying a vessel close alongside. They hailed the ship and were heard, but, as they could present no light, they could not be seen, although they could see the ship tacking about for an hour trying to find them. The search was fruitless, and the ship was lost sight of. The boat had not been rowed during the time the ship was sighted, but simply kept away before the wind until daylight, when no vessel was visible. The men adhered to their course, and at nine o'clock sighted two vessels, but were prevented from making for them by the cross seas. They rowed for one of them, however, for five hours. When at last they came up to her they found her to be an Italian barque, the Marianople, Captain Cavasa. Just as they were approaching the vessel they were struck by a heavy squall and shipped struck by a heavy squall and shipped struck by a heavy squall and shipped a sea, so that all in the boat gave themselves up for lost, but by only one of the men moving in the boat to bale her out, and no fresh seas striking her, theywere enabled to bale her clear, and bring up alongside the barque. A line was thrown to them, and they were drawn up to the deck, where they found themselves completely benumbed by the exposure to which completely benumbed by the exposure to which they had been subjected. Captain Cayasa, who could speak little English, to whom the men feel grateful to the extremest extent, used more neans for their recovery and for their comfort than simple humanity would dictate. He had the men stripped, rubbed, clad in fresh, warm garments, and killed for them a turkey, besides providing tea and soup, and setting apart for

-In the Isle of Wight, on Christmas day, there were growing, in unprotected gardens, peraniums, fuschias, calceolarias, stocks, roses, violets, pansies, mignonette, fessamine, convolvulus, heliotropes, verbenas, French marigolds, Cape asters, orange olosuder, myrtle, primroses, carnations, and green peas, and apple trees in bloom; a second crop of ripe figs, new potatoes, and green apples were also to be seen.

## SPAIN.

The Military Insurrection-Prim's Cause Regarded as rispeless-O Donnell Anxious the Insurgent Chief should Escape,

Madrid (January 16) correspondence London Times. Abandoned to himself, uncheered by the slightest demonstration in his davor, Prim can hardly best up for any length of time, nor would say prolonged resistance on his part now avail either himself or his country. What might have hap-pened had he struck one great blow, and distin-guished himself with some brilliant achievement at the omset, it would now be idle to speculate, Madrid (January 16) correspondence Landon Times,

From all we can make out of the Government's disposition, hewever, there is little doubt but 'golden bridges' will be thrown everywhere on the way of the fugitives, if these latter will only take themselves off. It has been said here that Marshai O'Donnell sent "his compliments to hindame Prim," and assured her that "if he caught her husband, he would, to his great regret, be under the necessity of shooting him; which was obviously meant as a warning to be conveyed to the rebel chief, so that he should contrive not to be caught. U'Donnell's Government can certainly have no

sh to have such a man as Prim on their nands. Espartero shot, though not without great reluc-tance, the unfortunate Diego Leon in 1841, and as good cause to regret it as a "blunder worse then a crime" at the present day. The execution of Prim for high treason would, under present circumstances, be no less unpopular a n c sure, unless, indeed, Prim had been so mad murder Major Camino in cold blood agreeably to the report of yesterday, which I seel inclined esterly to disbelleve.

Should Frim take refuge in Portugal, as he is most likely to be showed to do, if not to-morrow. m a very few days, the stir in mea's minds. which has already considerably abated, would soon cease altogether. The Spaniards, as a pation, bave no hope in a revolution, and never tried their hand at one. This is, perhaps, the first instance in which a military revolt relied to some extent on popular support, and egregious supportment has been the result. I have pech assured that before Prim set out for his electing party" at Aranjuoz the Propesistas in league with him secretly ounded the lewest classes, the proclaires, who have their abode in those barries de bajo. hich are the faubourgs St. Antoine and S Misitin of Madrid, and they thought they could have as much help in those quarters as they wanted; indeed, much more than they wanted, for, upon seeing the di position of the men they ad to deal with, they became arraid of letting core a pack of demons which it would not be in heir power to restrain, and it was resolved that here should be no popular rising in Madrid; but that either the movement should be limited altogether to a nilitary pronunciamento, like so many others Spain has had before, or that the experiment of a popular demontration should be made where the population exhibited traces of a less desperate character exhibited traces of a less desperate character than that which is plunged in misery, vice, and crime in the worst purious of the capital. It is probably to these circumstances that Prim aluded by those words in his proclamation where he appealed to good Spanish citizens to "help him in accomptishing a political revolution which should preclude the necessity of a social revolution." But whatever truth there may be in these savings there remains the under may be in these sayings, there remains the unde niable fact that Prim has risen, and I had almost said fallen, without being seconded by any effort on the part of the leaders of the Progresista

# FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Rumor of an Understanding Between milian a Bead Failure.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian London, January 16 .- An understanding has een come to between the Government France and the United States regarding Mexico, which is essentially incomplete and temporary in its character, but which, nevertheless, suits better the convenience of both than any or permanent arrangement that could be devised. Napoleon III has given strong assurances that he has no wish and no intention to spend much more blood or gold on his Austrian puppet there.

"The brithaut toy so fiercely sought. Hath lost its charm by being caught.

The mimic empire, though ingeniously put to gether and carefully wound up, won't go. Maximilian I is a dead failure, and his maker is dead tired of him. All he asks is time to let the ex-periment work itself out, which, without help from him, it is certain to do pretty quickly. It America openly interfere to compel evacuation the French must night; but if she will only have a little patience, matters will settle themselves without fighting. Of course this may prove delesive, and popular feeling may become unmanageable in the United States. But for the present it saves President Johnson much troubl and anxiety; and it is not the cue of Mr. Sum-ner, who is Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the Senste, to press the Governent just now into a Mexican war, which would divert attention from his favorite theme and aim—the resettlement of the South on an aboli-tion basis. Had this diplomatic truce on a highly nettlesome subject not been concluded, Mr. Seward would not have ventured to leave home tor a tour in the West Indies. It is certainly rather an awkward time for him to visit Jamaica. But I have reason to think that his real motive in breaking away from official at Washington for a brief season is the solici tude he naturally feels on account of the health of his daughter, and likewise of his son, who has never recovered from the wounds he received on the memorable day of President Lincoln's assas-

The sea voyage and warm air of the tropics have been recommended for both invalids. more elastic and vigorous constitution of the old politician himself has carried him through all his hard work for the last four years, as well as the severe injuries inflicted by his cowardly assailant; and, now that his country is once more at peace with all the world, he would fain rest and enjoy himself, were it not for domestic

THE EMPHROR'S INTENTIONS.

Paris (Jan. 18) Correspondence of the London News The Presse says that at a ball at the Tuileries last night the intention attributed to the Em peror to announce in his speech the evacuation Mexico for this year was favorably received by all the political company. The belief in this news greatly contributed to the firmness of the Bourse to-day. At the same time there are people standing in a good position to be well informed who maintain that the news is not true, and that the Emperor cannot make up his mind to a step, which, however explained, must make it patent to all the world that the Mexican expedition, the darling pet personal conception of his own brain, was a mistake, and is a failure. It is certain that orders yet unrevoked, and which are preparing to be acted upon in Toulon, prescribe the sending out of 2000 or 3000 mere troops. This does not look like evacuation.

Paris (Jan. 18) Correspondence of the London Globe. With regard to Mexico, it is known to-day that reinforcements to the figure of 1000 men have gone forth, and that the throne speech on January 22 will not show the slightest sign of falter-ing or hesitancy in the Imperial mind about carrying his fixed purpose to the final consum-mation. According to La France, this evening, last despatches from Washington conveyed news of General Grant having much modified his views on the subject; that his policy is assimi-lated to that peaceful course adopted by President Johnson, and that serious opposition to Maximilian will soon subside,

Paris Correspondence of the Independance Belge. That which appears to be the most probable is that the Emperor (in his approaching spe ich from the throne), while anticipating withdrawal, will not pledge himself to any fixed period, means not having yet been discovered for defending the interests founded by the Emperor's Government and the dignity of our flag. As for the precise terms of this declaration, supposing

what is said to be true, they are still unknown to the Ministers themselves, and will no doubt be modified by the news which will be brought at the last moment by the packet ship on the DOWBY OF THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA.

Paris (Jan. 17) Correspondence of the London Star. Count d'Alcantara and the Marquis Dorledot had sailed for Vera Cruz. They are the bearers of an authentic copy of the will of the late King Leopold, and of the codicils which concern the Empress in particular. She inherits 25,000,000. (equivalent to £1,000,000), but of this sum she has only a life use, the King, with his usual prudence, having settled in such a manner that she cannot touch the principal.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA-Chief Ju-Woodward, and Just ces Thompson, Read and Agnew.—The following opinions were read this morning by Woodward, C. J. Yznaga Dei Valle & Co. vs. E. A. Souder & Co. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia.

James S. Craft vs. Sarah B. Wilson, executrix of Robert A. Wilson, deceased. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment

attirmed. By Thompson, J.-Tae Commonwealth vs. Elizabeth P. Powell, executrix. Error to Com-mon Pleas of Delaware county. Judgment reversed and judgment entered in layor of Commonwealth for \$100.69, with costs,

William Darlington vs. Peter Dampman. Error to Common Pleas of Chester county. Judgment affirmed.

Waldron vs. Haupt. Error to Common Plens of Northumberland county. Judgment reversed and venire de novo awarded. David Hait, et al. vs. Urish Mabon, et al. Error to Common Pleas of Jefferson county. Judgment affirmed.

The Fhiladelphia list was then taken up on the second calling.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. The Central Passenger Railway Company, the time for filing plea was extended to the 10th inst.

CHANGES UPON THE BENCH. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-President Judge Allison, and Associate Judges Ludiow and "This morning, at the opening of the Court, the commission of the Honorable Joseph Allison as President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of Judge Thompson, and the commission of Honorable W. S. Pierce, appointed Associate Judge in the place of Judge Allison, were read in open Court by R. M. Batturs, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Orphans Court.

The oath of office was administered to the President Judge by Judge Ludlow, and he in turn to Judge Pierce, who was qualified by

This ceremonial having been accomplished, Judge Allison made the following very appropriate remarks:-Centlemen of the Sar :- The commission which has

Gentlemen of the Sar:—The commission which has just been read in your hearing and the oath or office which I have taken, and of which you are witnesses, informs you, in an official and public manner, of my assumption of the duties of President Judge. For fourteen years, gentlemen, I have gone in and out before you as one of the judges of this Court, and now hat the place of my amented predecessor has been made vacant oy his death. I enter the position so long and so ably filled by him, by the favor of the Governor, and by the very great partiality of of the Governor, and by the very great partiality of the members of this bar, to whom I am under a weight of chligation I can never repay for their generous and outspoken k indicess, a kindness, which began with the first day of my judicial life and has never for a moment failed me. And if in the imperiest discharge of the duties of my position I have in some degree been able to meet your favorable opinion, I feel that I am more than repaid. I am assured, gentlemen, that our relations will continue to be in the future what they have been in the past, and I bespeak a senerous indulence at your hands and I bespeak a generous indulgence at your hands for my shortcomings and imp-riccions, in considefor my shortcomings and imp-riccions, in consideration of the number, and variety, and importance of the duties which devolve on a Judge of this Court. To the best of my ability I will, aided by a higher Power, and with your assistance, perform them.

These remarks of the Judge were very happily responded to on behalf of the bar by Horatic Hubbell, Esq.

COMMISSIONS READ IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

All the Judges then went into the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, where the commissions of the two appointees as Judges of that Court were likewise read, and the oath of office administered. Congratulatory remarks were made by Mr. B. H. Brewster, and responded to by Judge Allison and Judge Pierce. Judge Allison then returned to the Common

Pleas, and proceeded with the cases on the Orphans' Court list. COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge James R. Ludiow.—The February session of this Court, to be held by Judge Ludiow, began this merning. John Baird, Esq., was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury. To this body Judge Ludlow delivered the customary charge, in the course of which he took occasion to remark that the se-verity of the punishment imposed at the recent terms of the Court on criminals had perceptibly caused the diminution of crime, and that it was

were of one mind in regard to the matter, to pursue the same course in the future. His Honor also spoke in commendatory terms of the fidelity with which all connected with the business of the Court discharged their duties.
It being the first day of the term, no cases

the purpose of the Court, the members of which

-General Cass, who is at home in Detroit, is said to be seriously ill, and failing fast,

-The new Army Bill, which has the indorse ment of Lieutenant-General Grant, fixes the minimum of the army at sixty thousand muskets. -Brigham Young has purchased two of the Sandwich Islands, to which he proposes to remove, bag and baggage.

-General Grant has given five thousand dollars towards the construction of a new Methodist church in Washington, and General Howard has given one thousand to the support of the new Congregational enterprise.

-According to the Bangor Whig, a member of the Penobscot bar claims, in a motion for a new trial, "That the verdict was against law and the weight of evidence, and that the jury were unduly influenced by the great personal beauty of the female plaintiff."

-A fractional currency note of the first issue was received at the Treasury Department, Washington, on Thursday, which had passed through three depositories, and been declared by each to be counterfeit, and by each stamped as such, which is pronounced at the Department to be genuine.

A few days ago, the extensive addition ich the Messre, Thompson are this winter making to the well-known Glen House, at the White Mountains (including the express office), was blown over and destroyed by a severe tornsdo. The building was one hundred and fitty feet in length, and duly proportioned. It was not boarded, but the studding was in. A workman was upon the frame at the time, and feeling it move, jumped down one story and held on to a post, escaping unburt, though the timbers near him were shattered. The proprietors of the near him were shattered. The proprietors of the Glen House had a contract with the builder for the erection of the work, and the loss will therefore fall heavily upon them.

# TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Explosion of the Steamer "W. R. Carter."

CINCINNATI, February 5 .- The steamer Carter exploded her boilers, when thirty-five miles above Vicksburg, at four o'clock on Friday morning. The boilers passed through the forward part of the cabin. After the explosion the boat took fire and continued to burn till seven o'clock, compelling all who had escaped death by explosion to jump into the river. The boat soon after went down. Captain Hurd had just gone off watch when the explosion occurred, and was not afterwards seen.

The steamer Evening Star picked up all the survivors floating in the water, and carried them to Vicksburg. It is not yet known how many lives were lost.

#### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Navigation Suspended-Ruffianly Outrage-Indemnity Question - Skating-Figuree, Etc.

Special Desputches to the Evening Telegraph. PALTIMORE, February 5,-The intensely cold weather has interructed navigation, and many vessels which left Baltimore this morning, after going out a short distance were obliged to return in consequence of the accumulated ice.

Three men went to a hotel, three miles from Baltimore, yesterday, and attacked the landlord, who shot and badly wounded all of them. A policeman was also wounded by one of the belligerents. All of them were arrested,

The State Senate has refused to concur in the House bill indemnifying Governor Bradford to the amount of thirty thousand dollars for the lors of his house, furniture, etc., destroyed, by the Rebels. The ground of their objections were, if Mr. Bradford was indemnified by the State all other similar sufferers were entitled to the same thing, including Montgomery Blair.

Skating here is grand. Mrs. Johnston, former'y Miss Harriet Lane, was skating on Saturday, and her performances were much admired, but Mise Lee, of Pottsville, Pa., cclipsed all others. It is now ascertained that Governor Swann will call no extra session of the Legislature, though the finance bill is not yet passed.

## The Naval Boat Race.

NEW YORK, February 5 .- The sea race between the Algonquin and Winooski will begin to morrow if the weather permits. There is much ice in the bay, and this seems to be the only formidable obstacle; but it is thought the receeding tide will leave the bay clear of this,

The course of the tace lies between Throg's Neck and Faulker's Island, a distance of one hundred miles, The boats will run five times around the island and return, making a total run of one thousand miles, which will complete the contest.

# Movements of Steamships.

New York, February 5 .- The steamers Cella. from London, and Guiding Star, from New Oricans, via Havana January 31st, have arrived

PORTLAND, Me., February 5 .- The St. George, from Glasgow January 18, and Londonderry January 20, has arrived here.

#### The Texas State Convention. CINCINNATI, February 5 .- A special despatch

to the Commercial, dated at Austin, Texas, on the 1st, says the President of the Texas Secession Convention has been elected to preside over the Convention just assembled here to reconstruct the State Government. A large majority of the delegates to the Convention are Secessionists.

Unsafe Steamboat Boilers. Louisville, February 4. - The owners of the mail bost United States have withdrawn her temporarily from service, in order to substitute seven single flue-boilers, for her present tube boilers, they deeming the latter unsafe.

# Pennsylvania Politics.

LOCEHAVEN, February [5.-The Clinton county delegates to the Republican State Convention have been instructed to vote for Hen. J. B. Moorhead for Governor.

Heavy Snow Storm. Oswego, N. Y., February 5 .- Snow tell here sesterday to the depth of two feet, and the trains on all the roads leading to this city have

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE

been detained.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, February 5, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices continue steady. Money is without change; loans on call are freely offered at 6 per cent; prime mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges at from 7@81 per cent, per annum. In Government bonds there is very little doing. 10 40s sold at 94;, an advance of 1; and 7 30s at 99; 103 was bid for old 5-20s; and 1032 for 6s of 1881. City loans are rather better, the new issue sold at 912, an advance of 4.

Railroad shares are unsettled. Catawissa preferred sold at 341@341, the latter rate a decline of 4; common do, at 24, no change Philadelphia and Eric at 201@201, a slight de cline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 551, an advance ot 1; and Lehigh Valley at 61, no change; 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 324 for Little Schuylkill; 54 ffor Norristown; 49) for Reading; 541 for Minehill; 374 for North Penn sylvania; 26 for Elmira common; 36 for preferred do.; and 434 for Northern Central.

In Canal shares there is very little doing Hestonville sold at 364@364, a slight decline 711 was bid for Second and Third; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 12 for Ridge Avenue; and 23 for

Union. Bank shares continue in good demand for in

"vestment, at ful! prices; but we hear of no sales. 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 51 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 102 for Southwark; 18 for Kensington; 52 for Penn Township: 75 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for

Canal shares are firmly held. Union Canal preferred sold at 6, an advance of 1; and common do. at 3@34, an advance of 4; 224 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 291 for preferred do.; 52 tor Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 134 for Susquebanna Canal; 301 for Delaware Division; and 57 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

In Oil shares there is rather more doing. Spencer sold at 1; Mingo at 2@24; McElrath at 14; and Maple Shade at 4.44.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & bro. No. 40 S. Phird street, FIRST BOARD

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.

Reported by F. T. Wa ton, No. 203 S. Fourth street. FIRST CALL.

100 sh Wins'ow...... 171 200 sh Reading.... \*80 403 100 sh Spencer... 30 11 100 sh do..... 830 47 100 sh do..... 13 1000 sh Ph& Ca R... 55 1000 sh Am Gum Ptb5 1

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:-American Gold. 189 139;
American Silver, je and js 134 135
Amer can Silver D mes and Ha l Dimes 189 131
Let asyvania Cheranas PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

-The New York Herald this morning says:-"The Money Market was throughout easy at 5@ 6 per cent., and the lowering of the rate for temporary deposits in the Sub-Treasuries to five per cen', tends to keep money cheap. There is a considerable amount of capital unemployed, and loans made at tour per cent, have, in some instances, not yet been called in; while the temporary deposits in the Sub-Treasury here aggregate about seventy-two millions."

-A despatch from Washington says:-"Mr. T. C. Durant, Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad, received from the United States Treasury on Saturday six hundred and forty thousand dollars in Government bond-, as the amount due for connecting the first forty miles of the road commencing at Omaha. The report of the Commissioners accepting the road is said to be very complementary to the company for the

manner in which they have done the work." -Satertthwaite's circular refers to American stocks in the London market as follows:-

"It e interruption in telegraphic communica tion with the provinces has much interfered with the transaction of business in the London market for American securities during the past week; but on lower quotations of gold from New York there has been a decided improvement, United States 5-20 bonds have to-Jay changed hands at 662, but do not leave off at the highest oint, the final quotation being 65; to 66 Illinois shares the business has been very limited, but they close steady at 76 to 4. Eric shares have been in request for shipment to New York, and on the week exhibit an improvement of more than \$1, closing at 57 to 2. There has been a slight reaction from the recent advance in Atlantic and Great Western bonds; but the debentures remain steady, with a fair demand, at former quotations. The paid-up consolidated bonds are 784 to 794, on the quarter's coupon, due loth instant."

# Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, February 5 .- The demand for Cloverseed has somewhat fallen off, and the extreme figures noted last week cannot now be realized. Small sales at \$7 50@8 87; for fair and choice lots; but at the close there were very few buyers over \$8. Timothy ranges from \$4@4.50. Flaxseed comes forward slowly, and is taken on arrival at \$3 15.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at \$32-50 per ton; but there is not much doing. There is no shipping demand for Flour, and price

continue to favor buyers. The sales are confined to rotal of at \$767.50 for superfine; \$868.50 for extras; \$8.50.69 for Northwestein extra family; \$9.50.6010.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; \$11 @13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Nothing worthy of not ce doing in Fye Flour or Corn Meal. Wheat is dull, and the sales are in small loss only, at \$2 to \$2 25 for fair and choice; \$1 50 to \$1 90 for inferior; and \$2 25 to \$2 60 for white. Rye is dull, at \$0c @\$1 for Southern and Pennsylvama Corn is held firmly at the late advance; sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 74 cents, and a lot of white at 79c. Oats are dull at 45c.

in Whisky very litt'e doing; sma'l sales of Pennsylvania at \$2.24, and Drudee at \$2.23. Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, February 5 .- The Cattle Market is dull this week, and prices unsettled and rather lower. About 1900 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 15 to. to 16 to. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 14@15c. for fair to good; and 10@18c. F lb. for common, as to quality. The

and 10@18c. P lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—
100 head P. McFilen, Western, 12@155.
80 "James McFilen, Pennsylvania. 14@16.
145 "Ulman & Bochman, Western, 14@16.
130 "Mooney & Smith, Western, 13@15.
85 "Mooney & Brother, Western, 13@15.
86 "Mooney & Brother, Western, 15@18, gross.
20 "Jones arcClese, Western, 12@15.
40 "J. & J. Frank, Western, 12@16.
40 "J. & J. Frank, Western, 12@16.
41 "Dryfoos & Brother, Western, 12@16.
41 "Dryfoos & Brother, Western, 14@15.
41 "Dryfoos & Brother, Western, 14@15.
42 "Hane & Co., Lanc. co and Western, 15@15.
43 "H. Chain, Western, 14@77, gr.ss.
44 "J. & Kirk, Ches & Lanc. county, 15@16.
45 "F. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 15@16.
46 "A. Christy & Bro., Lanc. county, 15@16.
47 "P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 14@16.
48 "Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 18@16.
49 "A. Christy & Bro., Lanc. county, 15@16.
49 "A. Christy & Bro., Lanc. county, 14@16.
40 "A. Christy & Bro., Lanc. county, 14@16.
40 "A. Christy & Bro., Lanc. county, 14@16.
41 "Dryfoos & Brother, Pib. gross, for fair to good int sheep.

Cowe are unchanged. 175 head so d at \$40@85 for

fat sheep.

Cows are unchanged. 175 head so d at \$40.285 for springers, and \$50.200 p head for Mile Cows.

Hogs are in fair demand. 2000 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from \$13.50.214 50 the 100 hbs. net.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, February 5—Cotton quiet at 48 cents for middling Flour is quiet; sales of 7000 bbls.; Southern unchanged, 506 bbls. sold; Canada unchanged, 500 bbls. sold. Wheat quiet but firm. Corn dull. Beef steady. Pork excited and prices higher; sales at \$29 50@29 62 for mess. Lard firm. Whisky duil.

—An Englishwoman recently proposed to give a stained-glass window to Sallabury Cathedral, on condition that it should be the work of a Munich artist. The Dean and Chapter declare that they are in tayor of giving the work to an English artist; because their architect, to whom they are bound to defer, asserts that Munich glass is not in harmony with the architecture of the thirteenth century, of which the cathedral is one of the finest examples. Therefore he de-clines to sanction the patchwork and tran-sparency in glass. So the matter stands.